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of the genus in Japan

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**Description of *Excorallana yamamuroae* sp. nov., (Crustacea, Isopoda)
preliminary record of the genus in Japan***

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日本近海から初めて報告されたキバウオノエ属（甲殻類：等脚目）の一新種、
Excorallana yamamuroae の記載

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鹿児島県上甑島の汽水湖、貝池から発見された *Excorallana* 属（甲殻類、等脚目）を新種 *Excorallana yamamuroae* (和名: ヒメキバウオノエ) として記載した。本種はアメリカ太平洋岸バハ・カリフォルニアから知られている *Excorallana kathae* (Menzies) と最も類似するが、(1) 腹尾節側方のくぼみの欠如、(2) 体の後方の剛毛の欠如、(3) 第一触角の第一節が著しく肥厚していること、(4) 腹部の代わりに胸部後半の背板に突起が有ること等で区別される。本種はまた、西インド諸島から知られている *Excorallana subtilis* とも類似するが、(1) オス胸部背板に突起が有ること、(2) 腹尾節が後端が丸いこと、(3) 目が比較的小さいこと、(4) 胸部基板が、より顕著であること、(5) 第一触角鞭数が多いこと等によって区別される。

A new species of isopod, belonging to the flabelliferan family Corallanidae, is here described from the brackish water of the Lake Kai-ike, Kami-koshiki Islands, Kagoshima ken, Kyushu, western Japan.

I wish to express my hearty thanks to Dr. Masumi Yamamuro, the University of Tokyo, for her kindness in collecting such interesting specimens.

Genus *Excorallana* Stebbing

(Jap. name: Kiba-uonoe-zoku, new)

This may be the first record of the genus *Excorallana* from Japan and its neiboring.

***Excorallana yamamuroae* sp. nov.,**

(Japanese name: Hime-kibauonoe, new)

(Figs. 1-2)

Material Examined : 1 ♂ (holotype, 8.6mm in body length), 2 ♀♀ (1 ♀ allotype, 8.8mm in body length and 1 ♀ paratype, 9.4mm in body length), Lake Kai-ike, Kamikoshiki Island, Kagoshima ken, coll. Masumi Yamamuro, Nov., 1984; 2 ♀♀ (5.6~5.9mm in body length),

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Kai-ike, Aug. 25, 1985. Type series is deposited as follows: Holotype (TOYA-Cr 7632), allotype (TOYA-Cr 7633) and a paratype (TOYA-Cr 7634) at the Toyama Science Museum, a paratype (OMNH Ar-3255) at the Osaka Museum of Natural History, and a paratype (NSMT Cr-9391) at the National Science Museum, Tokyo.

Description : Male — Body oblong, about 2.3 times as long as wide. Color dull yellow in alcohol. Cephalon trapezoidal in shape and bears a pair of projections on anterodorsal part. Eyes rather big, each composed of about 70 ommatidia. Pereonites IV-VII somewhat longer than the anterior ones. Epimera of pereonites II-VII distinct and rather big. Pereonites V and VII with a pair of rather remarkable projections on each posterior part. Pereonite VI with 2 pairs of projections on posterodorsal part. Pleonite I invisible in dorsal view. Pleonites II and III almost equal in length. Pleonite IV expanded posteriorly in both lateral sides. Pleonite V rather long than any other pleonites and with a low projections at medial part. Pleotelson almost triangular and round in apical part. Both rami of uropod as equally protruded backwards.

Antennule (Fig. 2 A), reaching pereonite 2, composed of 14 segmets, 1st segment big and

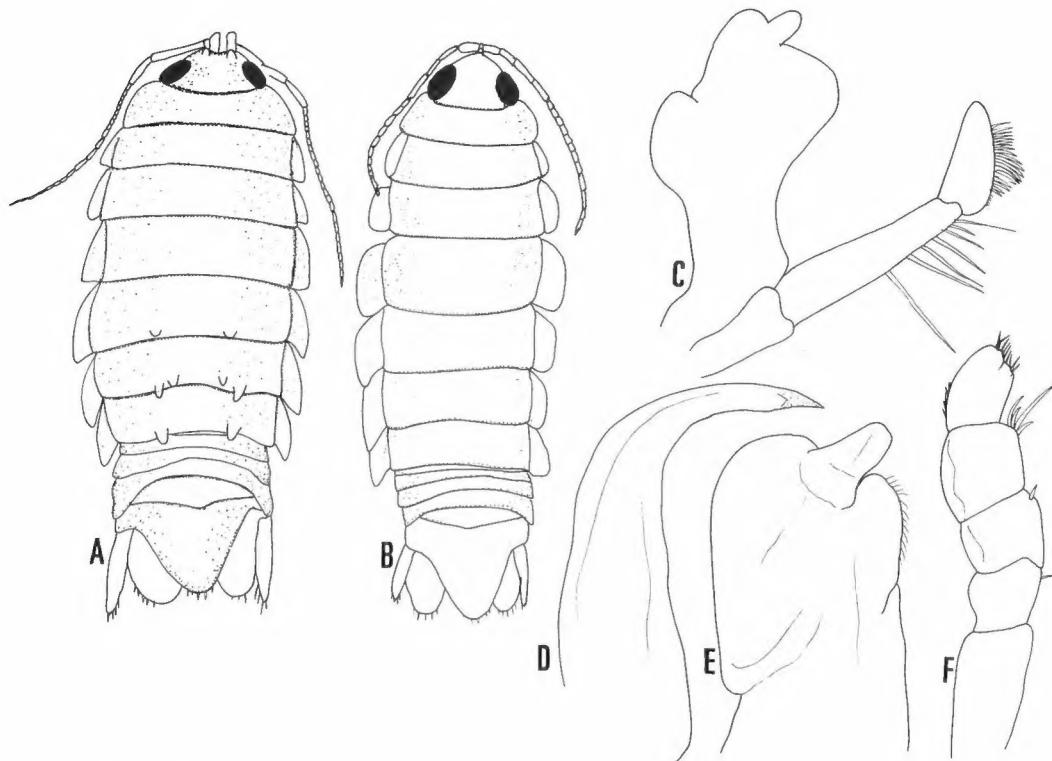


Fig.1 *Excorallana yamamuroae* sp. nov.,

A. Dorasal view of holotype male ; B. Dorsal view of allotype female ; C. Mandible ;
D. Maxillule ; E. Maxilla ; F. Maxilliped (C-F. holotype male).

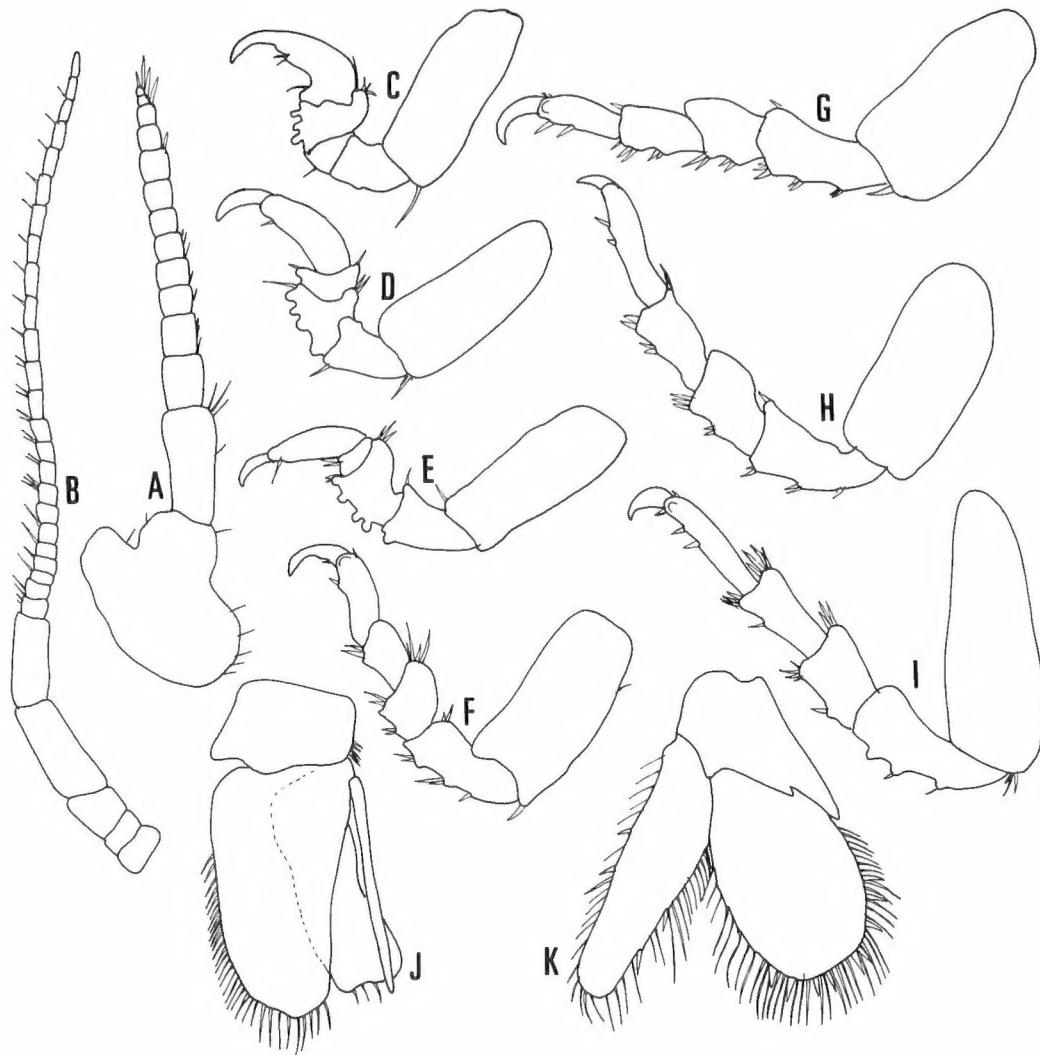


Fig.2 *Excorallana yamamuroae* sp. nov.,

A. Antennule ; B. Antenna ; C-I. Pereopods 1~7 ; J. Pleopod 2 in male ; K. Uropod.
(All : holotype male).

almost square.

Antenna (Fig. 2 B), reaching the anterior margin of the 5th pereonal somite, peduncular composed of 5 segments and flagellum composed of 24 segments.

Mandible (Fig. 1 C) with low cutting edge ; palp with segment 2 more than twice longer than 1 or 3 ; lateral margin of segment 2 with 4 large and 3 moderately stiff setae.

Maxillule (Fig. 1 D) ; outer lobe forming a single, large and recurved tooth.

Maxilla (Fig. 1 E) rectangular with a big process.

Maxilliped (Fig. 1 F) ; endite small ; palp 5-segmented, 1st to 4th segments subequal in length ; terminal segment small than the other ones.

Pereopods 1~3 (Fig. 2 C-E) ; basis big and rectangular ; ischium small and triangular ; carpus triangular with 3 setae on inner margin and 3~4 setae on outer distal corner ; carpus short ; propodus stout.

Pereopods 4~6 (Fig. 2 F-H) ; basis oblong ; ischium elongated triangular, with 3 groups of setae on inner margin ; merus rectangular with 2 groups of 3 setae on inner margin ; carpus rectangular with 2 groups of 2 setae on inner margin ; propodus rather long.

Pereopod 7 (Fig. 2 I) ; basis big and rectangular ; ischium long with 3 ; merus quadrate ; carpus rectangular ; propodus elongated.

Penes unfortunately broken.

Pleopod 2 (Fig. 2 J) ; endopod rectangular with a narrow and linear stylus, almost as long as endopod ; exopod rectangular but narrower than endopod.

Uropod (Fig. 2 K) ; basis triangular ; endopodite ovate with a fringed setae and 9 spines around the margin ; exopodite lanceolate with many setae and 5~6 spines around the margin.

Female — Similar to male but without any tubercles on dorsal surface of pereonal somites.

Remarks : The present new species is most closely allied to *Excorallana kathae* reported from Baja California, North America, but the new species is separated from *E. kathae* in the following features : (1) lack of notches of lateral part of pleotelson, (2) lack of seta on posterior half of the body, (3) remarkably stout 1st peduncular segment of antennule and (4) presence of tubercles on the posterior half of pereonal somites.

The present new species is also allied to *Excorallana subtilis* (Hansen) reported from St. Thomas, West Indies. But the new species is separated from *E. subtilis* in the following features : (1) presence of tubercles on the dorsal surfaces of 5th to 7th pereonal somites in male, (2) rounder posterior margin of pleotelson, (3) smaller eyes, (4) more prominent epimera of pereonal somites and (5) more numerous segmentations of flagella of antennule.

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